

## Article 48-2: APPENDIX 48 B: COUNTRY SOCIAL INDICATORS

Appendix 48 B: provides the most recent top rankings for the indexes described in [RR 21](#). It introduces the new Academic Freedom Index (AFi) and includes the list of all AFi indicators. Also, top rated countries from Asia and Oceania are listed (Article 48-2 Table Appendix B)

### Reporters without Borders Freedom of the press (180)

[https://rsf.org/en/ranking\\_table](https://rsf.org/en/ranking_table)

TOP 5 World 2021: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Costa Rica

TOP 5 in Asia-Pac: New Zealand 8; Australia 25; South Korea 42; Taiwan 43; and Fiji 55

East and South Asia does not fare well, with two in the top quartile and 12 in the bottom quartile.

### CATO Institute Human Freedom Index (162) see rankings on page 10

<https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/2021-03/human-freedom-index-2020.pdf>

The most recent index uses 2018 data

TOP 5 World 2018: Switzerland, 2; Denmark, 4; Canada, 6; Ireland, 7; Estonia, 8

TOP 5 Asia-Pac: New Zealand, 1; Hong Kong, 3; Australia, 5; Japan, 11; Taiwan, 19

The bottom quartile only has countries from Africa and Asia. Each country has its own page.

### Academic Freedom Index from [Global Public Policy Institute](#) and [Scholars at Risk](#) (175)

2021 is the second edition. Some indicators are from third party data, and some are coded by experts. It uses a rating system. Scholars at Risk publishes its own annual report on individual cases. Scores are available to create a ranking. TOP 5 World: Uruguay, 972; Latvia, 970; Belgium, 970; Italy, 969; Austria, Germany, and Slovakia 966. See Table 2 below for top rankings for Asia and Oceania.

For background see [Assessing Academic Freedom Worldwide](#) (Kinzelbach, Saliba, & Spannagel). An overview of the Index is available, with links to an in-depth report, methodology, and data (Kinzelbach, et. al.)

Metrics are presented as questions grouped into five expert-coded categories and presented with a series of questions and three factual categories:

#### **Expert Categories:**

Freedom to research and teach

Freedom of academic exchange and dissemination

Institutional autonomy

Campus Integrity

Freedom of academic and cultural expression

#### **Factual Categories:**

Constitutional protection of academic freedom

International legal commitment to academic freedom under ICESR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [click](#) to see example

Existence of universities.

Author's Notes: No weightings are provided in this list.

ICESR: This treaty was issued in 1966. Many countries have joined since 1966. Many governments have changed since countries signed the treaty which leaves their commitment questionable

Existence of universities:

Uruguay and Mongolia have one institution each in THE World Rankings and SCImago Institutions rankings, which includes over 4,000 institutions. Uruguay has two universities in THE Impact overall rankings. Solomon Islands only appears in Webometrics, with one university.

Table 1: Indicators of the Academic Freedom Dataset<sup>7</sup>

Indicator	Question and Response Levels	Type of Data	AFI
<b>Freedom to Research and Teach</b>	<p><i>To what extent are scholars free to develop and pursue their own research and teaching agendas without interference?</i></p> <p><b>0: Completely restricted.</b> When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are, across all disciplines, consistently subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.</p> <p><b>1: Severely restricted.</b> When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are, in some disciplines, consistently subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.</p> <p><b>2: Moderately restricted.</b> When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are occasionally subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.</p> <p><b>3: Mostly free.</b> When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are rarely subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.</p> <p><b>4: Fully free.</b> When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are not subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.</p>	Expert-coded	X
<b>Freedom of Academic Exchange and Dissemination</b>	<p><i>To what extent are scholars free to exchange and communicate research ideas and findings?</i></p> <p><b>0: Completely restricted.</b> Academic exchange and dissemination is, across all disciplines, consistently subject to censorship, self-censorship, or other restrictions.</p> <p><b>1: Severely restricted.</b> Academic exchange and dissemination is, in some disciplines, consistently subject to censorship, self-censorship, or other restrictions.</p> <p><b>2: Moderately restricted.</b> Academic exchange and dissemination is occasionally subject to censorship, self-censorship, or other restrictions.</p> <p><b>3: Mostly free.</b> Academic exchange and dissemination is rarely subject to censorship, self-censorship, or other restrictions.</p> <p><b>4: Fully free.</b> Academic exchange and dissemination is not subject to censorship, self-censorship, or other restrictions.</p>	Expert-coded	X
<b>Institutional Autonomy</b>	<p><i>To what extent do universities exercise institutional autonomy in practice?</i></p> <p><b>0: No autonomy at all.</b> Universities do not exercise any degree of institutional autonomy; non-academic actors control decision-making.</p> <p><b>1: Minimal autonomy.</b> Universities exercise only very limited institutional autonomy; non-academic actors interfere extensively with decision-making.</p> <p><b>2: Moderate autonomy.</b> Universities exercise some institutional autonomy; non-academic actors interfere moderately with decision-making.</p> <p><b>3: Substantial autonomy.</b> Universities exercise institutional autonomy to a large extent; non-academic actors have only rare and minimal influence on decision-making.</p> <p><b>4: Complete autonomy.</b> Universities exercise complete institutional autonomy from non-academic actors.</p>	Expert-coded	X

Indicator	Question and Response Levels	Type of Data	AFI
<b>Campus Integrity</b>	<p><i>To what extent are campuses free from politically motivated surveillance or security infringements?</i></p> <p><b>0: Completely restricted.</b> Campus integrity is fundamentally undermined by extensive surveillance and severe intimidation, including violence or closures.</p> <p><b>1: Severely restricted.</b> Campus integrity is to a large extent undermined by surveillance and intimidation, at times including violence or closures.</p> <p><b>2: Moderately restricted.</b> Campus integrity is challenged by some significant cases of surveillance or intimidation.</p> <p><b>3: Mostly free.</b> Campus integrity is to a large extent respected, with only minor cases of surveillance or intimidation.</p> <p><b>4: Fully free.</b> Campus integrity is comprehensively respected; there are no cases of surveillance or intimidation.</p>	Expert-coded	X
<b>Freedom of Academic and Cultural Expression<sup>8</sup></b>	<p><i>Is there academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression related to political issues?</i></p> <p><b>0: Not respected by public authorities.</b> Censorship and intimidation are frequent. Academic activities and cultural expressions are severely restricted or controlled by the government.</p> <p><b>1: Weakly respected by public authorities.</b> Academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression are practiced occasionally, but direct criticism of the government is mostly met with repression.</p> <p><b>2: Somewhat respected by public authorities.</b> Academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression are practiced routinely, but strong criticism of the government is sometimes met with repression.</p> <p><b>3: Mostly respected by public authorities.</b> There are few limitations on academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression, and resulting sanctions tend to be infrequent and soft.</p> <p><b>4: Fully respected by public authorities.</b> There are no restrictions on academic freedom or cultural expression.</p>	Expert-coded	X
<b>Constitutional Protection of Academic Freedom<sup>9</sup></b>	<p><i>Do constitutional provisions for the protection of academic freedom exist?</i></p> <p><b>0:</b> No.</p> <p><b>1:</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>95:</b> Constitution suspended.</p> <p><b>97:</b> Other or undetermined.</p> <p><b>99:</b> Missing.</p>	Factual data	
<b>International Legal Commitment to Academic Freedom Under ICESCR<sup>10</sup></b>	<p><i>Is the state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) without reservations to Article 15 (right to science)?</i></p> <p><b>0:</b> State not a party to ICESCR, or made reservations to Article 15.</p> <p><b>1:</b> State is party to ICESCR without reservations to Article 15, but treaty not yet in force.</p> <p><b>2:</b> ICESCR in force and signed without reservations to Article 15.</p> <p><b>3:</b> ICESCR in force and ratified without reservations to Article 15.</p>	Factual data	
<b>Existence of Universities<sup>11</sup></b>	<p><i>Have universities (ever) existed in this country?</i></p> <p><b>0:</b> No</p> <p><b>1:</b> Yes</p>	Factual data	

<sup>8</sup> Pre-existing V-Dem indicator.

<sup>9</sup> Data collected by the Comparative Constitutions Project, see: <https://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/>.

<sup>10</sup> Data collected by Janika Spannagel and Alicja Polakiewicz at GPPi

<sup>11</sup> Data collected by Janika Spannagel and Alicja Polakiewicz at GPPi, with support from Brendan Apfeld at the University of Texas. This indicator was used to pre-code the expert-coded dataset.

Kinzelbach, K., Saliba, I., & Spannagel, J. (Sept 2019). Assessing academic freedom worldwide, <https://www.gppi.net/project/assessing-academic-freedom-worldwide>

Kinzelbach, K. et.al (March 2021). Free Universities: Putting the Academic Freedom Index into action, overview: <https://www.gppi.net/2021/03/11/free-universities> and full report at [https://www.gppi.net/media/KinzelbachEtAl\\_2021\\_Free\\_Universities\\_AFi-2020.pdf](https://www.gppi.net/media/KinzelbachEtAl_2021_Free_Universities_AFi-2020.pdf); list on page 24.

<b>Article 48-2: Appendix B: Top rated countries: All Asia and Oceania</b>			
with A and B AFI scores			
<b>A-Rated</b>		<b>B-Rated</b>	
Country	Score	Country	Score
Israel	0.936	Palestine West Bank	0.746
Solomon Islands	0.908	Philippines	0.728
New Zealand	0.881	Japan	0.711
Mongolia	0.88	Indonesia	0.687
Taiwan	0.874	Lebanon	0.602
Papua New Guinea	0.873		
South Korea	0.87		
Nepal	0.846		
Australia	0.835		
A-Rated - 9 of 71	13%	D Rated - 7 of 17	41%
B-Rated - 5 of 34	15%	E Rated - 13 of 23	57%
C-Rated - 13 of 30	43%		